BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office [illegible] to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863. NO. 199.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day.....$1 00 | Two weeks.....$10 0
Two days.....2 00 | One month.....18 0
Three days.....3 00 | Two months.....25 00
Four days.....4 00 | Three months.....30 00
Five days.....4 50 | Six months.....50 00
One week.....5 00 | Twelve months.....75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR WEEK ENDING IN JUNE AND BEGINNING JULY.

		Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
28.	Sunday—Madison died, 1836	4 47	7 13
29.	Monday—Henry Clay died, 1852	4 47	7 13
30.	Tuesday—Montezuma died, 1520	4 47	7 13
July:			
1.	Wednesday—End bat. Chickah'ny	4 48	7 12
2.	Thursday	4 48	7 12
3.	Friday	4 48	7 12
4.	Saturday—Independence, 1776	4 48	7 12

Full Moon, Wednesday, July 1st.

Observations on Weather.—Saturday, June 20th, hail stones size and shape of biscuit fell in parts of Granville, Orange, Chatham and Wake; crops injured, window glass broken and poultry killed in its path. Hard rains on Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Friday, during the week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From Vicksburg--Our Forces hold out--Incidents, &c.

JACKSON, June 29.—Advices from Vicksburg received here report no change in regard to affairs. On the night of the 21st the enemy sprung a mine to blow up an angle of the fort, which was a complete failure, killing a number of their own men. The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 16th, 17th and 23d received here, says that for twenty-eight days an incessant shower of shells had rained upon the city, and the lowest estimate places the number at many thousand, and but one casualty occurred. The streets are daily filled with people, including women and children, who go about free from danger. On Tuesday, while working off the edition of the *Citizen* a thirteen inch shell passed through the office, scattering the cases about. No one was injured. One of the enemy's gunboats is fast aground below the city. A number of transports loaded with troops came down the point a few days ago. The enemy have been firing incendiary shells three days. No damage. Major Hadly, of Ark., commanding water Battery, and Major Martin, 26th La., were killed last Sunday, and Col. McLauren, 27th La., seriously wounded. The *Citizen* confirms the news of the heavy bombardment of Tuesday, and says our loss comparatively nothing. All now feel that Johnson will arrive in time. General tone of the editorials in the *Citizen* are cheerful. The paper is printed on wall paper. Gen. Parson's Battery, at Cypress Creek, twenty miles below Napoleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm the battery, but were driven back with a loss of three hundred. The Brookhaven prisoners arrived to-day. They had orders to strike through the country, destroy the railroads, and embark at Pensacola for New Orleans.

Ewell Reported in Harrisburg—Decline in Gold, &c,

RICHMOND, June 30.—A report was brought last night that Speers, with his 1,200 cavalry, left the White House yesterday morning, on another raid, taking a route through King William county. Winchester correspondent of the *Whig*, 27th, mentions a report that Ewell certainly holds Harrisburg. An officer professing to be direct from there, says the people are very submissive. The report needs confirmation, but the latest Philadelphia papers report Ewell within twenty-six miles of Harrisburg, on the night of the 24th. Gold has declined here one dollar from the highest rate, in consequence of the increased amount offered for sale. Continuous and heavy rains for the last few days, which must have rendered the roads in the country, bordering on the Cickahominy, almost impassable. Vice President Stephens is here. The ladie's gunboat, *Virginia*, was successfully launched at the navy yard, opposite Rockett's, yesterday afternoon. The flag-of-truce boat expected at City Point, on Thursday, has not yet been heard from.

From the Southwest.

SUMMIT, June 30.—Daily *True Delta* 24th, reports a fight at Latourche Crossing on the 23d. The Federal force engaged consisted of six Regiments; Confederate force not given. Confederates charged and captured a Federal battery, but are reported as loosing 53 killd, including Col. Walker, 2d Texas, who was buried under a flag of truce, and sixteen prisoners. The Confederates retired, the enemy waiting for pursuit. A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture on the 19th, of a Connecticut regiment and two batteries from New Orleans, by our Pickets near Algiers.

A Victory at Berwick's Bay Grant's Supplies Cut Off.

JACKSON, June 29.—Official dispatches from Gen. Dick Taylor, at Alexandria, 26th, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay, capturing over one thousand prisoners, ten heavy guns and a large amount of stores. Our loss, killed and wounded not known. Same dispatches says the enemy's position at Thebbeaux was also carried, but by whom it does not state, but by Brig Gen. Walker, it is supposed. This gives us command of Mississippi river above New Orleas, and enables us to cut off Bank's supplies.

Lieut. Welbon, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. Manners and his entire party, consisting of thirty three men, after killing four, who had captured and burned a train of cars at Brookhaven, a few days ago. Nothing from Vicksburg. Weather clear and very warm.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 30.—No news by the Central train this evening, nor by the York River train, except that the Yankees are still in force at the White House. It is reported that several hundred of the enemy were captured this morning in New Kent county. Four men from Eastern Shore, Va., who reached the city this afternoon, report that all the Yankee troops, except a few cavalry, have been withdrawn from Accomac and Northampton counties.

All Quiet at Port Hudson—Five Thousand more Yankees Killed—"Nobody Hurt" on our side.

OSYKA, June 27.—Copious rains here. A courier from Logan reports nothing new from Port Hudson. Gen. Leman, from New Orleans, says it is reported that the Federals lost five thousand in the fight at Port Hudson on last Friday. A private letter from New Orleans reports Yellow Fever there.

From Tennessee.

ATLANTA, June 28.—Wednesday the enemy appeared in force at Hoover's Gap, fifteen miles from Shelbyville, and were met by the 1st Ga. Regt. The latter, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, were reinforced on Thursday and after a skirmish held their ground. On Thursday the enemy took possession of Liberty Gap. General engagement not expected. Weather stormy and heavy rains the last five days.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, June 30.—Northern dates of the 27th received. *Herald* says the enemy progresses slowly but with large force into Pennsylvania. Affairs at Harrisburg bear a more quiet aspect, though the country people, with droves of cattle and horses, are rushing into the city, in large numbers. Preparations for defence are going on rapidly. Gen. Knipe has evacuated Carlisle, but at last accounts the rebels had not occupied the town.—Much perplexity exists as to the exact route the rebels have taken. Early's division is at Gettysburg, and Rode's division is at Chambersburg.

Gen. Milroy has been superceded by Col. Pierce. The *Herald* publishes very interesting news from Port Hudson. A second assault was made on Port Hudson, on the 14th instant, by the Union troops and they were again disastrously repulsed. The loss of field officers was very large in killed and wounded, amounting to no less than five Colonels. The Federals, though repulsed, fought bravely.

General Banks has not force enough to accomplish what he daringly attempts and wants reinforcements. It was expected that another assault would be made on the 19th. The latest from Vicksburg is to the 22d. Everything was going on favorably and navigation was closed up to Memphis. The destructive operations of the rebel privateers in Northern waters continued unabated.

The *Hearld* says the ocean is lit up by the rebel sea devils. Four more vessels have been destroyed within the past day or two, one of which was a large side wheel steamer. Three rebel pirates, a large steamer, a bark and a three-masted schooner were hard at work off the Bay of Fundy.

The merchants of Boston offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for the capture of the bark *Tacony*. The *Alabama* and *Georgia* were still at Bahia on the 19th. The rebel steamer *Hattie* was captured off Wilmington on Saturday week by the gunboat *Florida*.

FROM TENNESSEE!

ENGAGEMENT NEAR SHELBYVILLE—OUR FORCES DRIVEN BACK, &C.

There was a sharp engagement between a portion of the forces of Bragg and Rosencrans on Wednesday last.—We copy the following letter from the *Appeal*:

CHATTANOOGA, June 26th, 1863.—It is generally believed here that Rosencrans is advancing to attack Bragg

Reports reach us from "over the border" of recent reinforcements to the Federal army, and the impression prevails that Rosencrans, having by some means, perhaps through his own industrious system of espienage, learned of the recent Federal raid into Knoxville, has determined this the best moment to attack Bragg's position, and in that way do something to relieve the Federal perplexities at Vicksburg.

On Wednesday Bates' and Liddell's brigades were attacked at Hoover's and Liberty gaps by seven brigades of the enemy. Our men fought the enemy with desperate valor, until their ammunition supplies were exhausted, and were compelled to fall back. Ben. Bates was holding Hoover's gap and Liddell was defending the Liberty gap. Many valuable officers were lost in Liddell's brigade. In Bates' brigade I learn that Major. Fred. Claybrooke, of the 20th Tennesse regiment, was killed. As yet I have received no particulars, nor a list of the casualties. It is reported by passengers from Tullahoma, that the loss in Liddell's brigade will not exceed seventy-five or one hundred men. The loss in Bates' brigade is not known.

The rumor was current on the streets yesterday, that our troops at these two gaps were surprised by the enemy, as a reason of their inability to hold them in check. Various other conjectures are put forward: but it is more likely that our men, with exhausted ammunition, and contending against a very superior force, could not hold the position, and so fell back on Bellbuckle station. It was reported that fighting was going on all day yesterday. The recent heavy storms prevented the regular press dispatches last night, and I await further particulars by the down train to-night.

The *Rebel* has the following relative to the same affair:

A heavy storm of wind and rain prevailed along the southwestern line last night, preventing the reception of our regular dispatches from the army of Tennessee.

From passengers who came down on the afternoon train yesterday, we learn that on Wednesday seven brigades of Rosencrans' army attacked the brigades of Gens. Bates and Liddell, holding Hoover's and Liberty Gaps. Our men fought the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back.

The movements indicate a general advance of the enemy's forces, which may result in a pitched battle soon.

We regret to learn that among the killed in General Bate's brigade was Maj. Claybrooke, of Williamson county. Gen. Liddell, who has been in the front for several months, lost some valuable men and officers.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will skrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election, and send bills to this office.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, June 30th, of cholera infantum, JULIET COLLINS LEWIS, daughter of Robert G. and Susan G. Lewis, aged 18 months and 19 days. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from thr Baptist Church this morning at nine o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A 22 HORSE POWER, 50 INCH SAW, ALL COMplete in every respect. Engine nearly new, and has been run, but very little. Price for the whole, $2,500. Apply to S. W. MARSHALL,
July 1-1w* Pacific, N. C.

FOUND.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE OWNER can obatin by applying at this office.
June 20-1t*

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

AN ABLE BODIED MAN WISHES TO GO AS A Substitute any where. Apply immediately to BOX 38, P. O., Raleigh. June 30-2t*

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND, No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
June 29-td Secretary.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL LOT OF PURE SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS. Enquire at
June 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, SAID TO BE A GOOD BLACKsmith. Apply at
June 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

NAILS FOR SALE, AT THE HIGH SHOALS IRON Works in Gaston County, N. C. Terms cash.

Nails will be delivered at Iron Depot, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

Address HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.,
June 19-2w* Iron, Lincoln co., N. C.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN DIameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60-feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE
WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

MILITARY NOTICES.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE FOLLOWING, I have received authority from Adjt. General Fowle to raise a company to serve for six months under the call just made for seven thousand Militia for local defence:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, June 19, 1863.

CICERO GREEN, of Craven county, is authorized to raise a company to serve for six months under the requisition of the President. Each company will consist of seventy-five men.

The privates will elect their officers, who will be commissioned at and from the time the Muster Roll is filed in this office. DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Adjt. Gen.

Persons who want to escape the draft, which must be made if the seven thousand men be not raised by the 17th of July, should volunteer at once. I may be seen or addressed at Mebane's, on the N. C. Railroad.
June 20-10t* CICERO GREEN.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t1A Treasurer.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLERS of this Company will be held in this city, on Thursday, (noon) 2d July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t2Jy Sec'y. & Treas'r.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUtoress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grades, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C.
June 26-2w

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO ENGAGE A LADY OR GENTLEMAN somewhat advanced in age and experience, to teach a School in a small village the coming Fall Session. Latin and French, with the English Branches must be taught. One that could teach music would be preferred. Satisfactory compensation given. R. A. JENKINS,
June 23-1m Williamsboro', N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 26-6m

REWARDS.

$15 REWARD.

STRAYED, FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, on the night of Sunday, 7th June, my large BRINDLE COW. She has white fore feet, as well as I can recollect, and a blaze in the face, horns large and inclined inwards, and had on a bell. She is pretty wild, having just been brought from the country. Any information of her will be thankfully received and the above reward paid for her return to me.
June 16-2w* J. SCHEIB.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

PILES, TUMORS, FISTULA, DISEASES OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA., may be consulted for a few days at the Yarborough Hotel, No. 27. He has visited North Carolina for the last ten years and has operated on many of the most respectable gentlemen of the State, and guarantees a perfect cure in the worst case of PILES. He has never had an accident to happen, and guarantees to operate with as much success as any Surgeon in Europe or America.—Patiens are not confined to their beds and may return home immediately after the operation.

Ladies will be visited at their rooms if desired.

All letters must contain a 10 cent stamp.
June 25-1w*

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,

Marieta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.

News Ink at 75 cents per pound.

Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

SIMONTON HOUSE,

STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE IS NOW open for the reception of boarders. The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and attentive servants always on hand to render its patrons comfortable. M. E. HYAMS,
June 25-2w Proprietor, Statesville, N. C.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JULY THE PRICE of GAS will be Twelve Dollars ($12) per thousand feet, by permission of the Board of Directors.
June 20 tIJy WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
March 19-tf JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRUGS,

BOUGHT AT LATE AUCTION SALES, IN Charleston and Wilmington, just received, comprising many very scarce and desirable articles, which will be sold at a small advance at wholesale or retail:

20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 1 case Camphor, 20 cases Ext. Logwood, 1 case Magnesia, 1500 pounds Sal. Soda, 8 pair Saddle Bags, 500 pounds Palm Oil Soap, (English,) 1 case Blacking, 120 dozen Fancy Soap, (1 dozen Cakes in box,) 1 case Indigo, 1 case Cleaver's Household Soap, 100 lbs. Castile Soap, (Mottled,) 22 dozen Sweet Oil, 5 gallons Spirits Nitre, 5 dozen Claret Wine, 1 barrel Balsam Copaiba, 1 tierce 168 pounds Carb Amonia, in 14 pound Jars, 1 case Oil Anneseed, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynth, 5 barrels Epsom Salts, 5 chests Green Tea, 4 cases Bi Chromate Potass, and a number of cases Castor Oil and Potass, Iodide Potass, Quinine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, at
June 6-2aw3w PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. R. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No.	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Callister
47	Geo F Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	JQRichardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spaan

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d,, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.
June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th inst. two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to
THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCTOCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$10 00
" " Six months - -		6 00
" " Three months -		4 00
" " Two months -		3 00
" " One month - -		1 50.

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

The Assembly,

The two Houses of the Legislature of North Carolina met in their respective Halls, at 12 o'clock, M., yesterday, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Vance, calling them together. Messrs. Mebane and Donnell, Speakers of the two Houses, were present and presided: The roll being called, a quorum was declared present in both Houses, and a joint Committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency, Gov. Vance, and communicate to him the fact that the two Houses were duly organized and ready to receive and consider any communication his Excellency might think proper to lay before them. Governor Vance at once sent in a message, which was read before the two Houses; after which the body adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock to-day. The message and accompanying documents will be found in this issue. We have no room for comments. The House agreed to a motion to go into secret session on assembling at 11 o'clock this morning.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[CALLED SESSION, 1863.]

SENATE, June 30.

The Senate convened at 12 o'clock, M., and was called to order by Speaker Mebane.

The roll being called, 27 Senators answered to their names.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Lassiter and Young, to wait on the Governor, jointly with a similar committee on the part of the House, to inform him of the organization of the Assembly, and their readiness to receive any communication he desired to submit.

Mr. Lassiter subsequently reported that the committee had waited on the Governor, and that he would communicate with the Legislature in writing forthwith.

On motion of Mr. Lassiter, a message was sent to the House proposing to go into joint secret session to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

A message was received from the House transmitting the Governor's message, and accompanying documents, which were read and ordered to be printed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Wednesday 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, June 30.

The Speaker (Mr. Donnell) called the House to order at 12 o'clock, M.

The Clerk having called the roll, it appeared that sixty-one members were present, constituting a quorum.

Mr. Powell, of Sampson, and Mr. C. J. Rogers, of Wake, elected to fill vacancies, in the representation of their respective counties, appeared and were qualified.

A message from the Senate announced the due organization of that body, and a like message was sent to the Senate from the House.

On motion of Mr. Shober, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select com. on the part of the two Houses, to wait on His Excellency, the Governor, announce their organization and their readiness to receive any communication he might wish to make.

The Senate concurred by message, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Shober and Love as members of the committee on part of the House.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to a resolution passed at the first session of this General Assembly, (ratified Dec. 20th; 1862,) requiring that after the third day of any succeeding session, bills and resolutions remaining on the calender be taken up and considered in order. This resolution, he said, was quite comprehensive, and he merely adverted to its existence, that the House might take such action in the premises as it deemed proper. Should the rule remain unaltered, the unfinished business of the preceding session would be first in order.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to suspend the rule embodied in said resolution. The Senate concurred.

Mr. Love, from the joint committe, to wait on his Excellency, the Governor, reported that his Excellency would communicate immediately with the two Houses by message.

The message having been received was read by the Clerk, together with a communication from the Public Treasurer relative to the finances, and was then transmitted to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Grissom moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to consist of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate to consider so much of the Governor's Message as relates to questions of finance. Agreed to.

A message from the Senate proposing a Joint Secret Session of the two houses at noon to-morrow to receive a private communication from the Governor was concurred in.

Mr. Sherwood moved that a message be sent to Senate proposing to raise a Joint Committee to consider that portion of the Governor's Message which relates to modifications of the existing militia law.

Mr. Love thought that the Joint Standing Committee on military affairs, appointed at the last session, was the proper committee to consider that part of the message, and saw no necessity for the appointment of another.

Mr. Sherwood's motion prevailed.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Joyner, of Halifax, is detained from his seat in the Commons by sickness in his family.

Col. Crossan arrived in the City on yesterday.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

GOVERNOR Z. B. VANCE,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, CALLED SESSION, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

The reasons for my calling you together at such an unseasonable time after your adjournment will be found in the accompanying able and interesting report of the Public Treasurer. The gravity of the question, whether considered in reference to its probable effects upon the finances and credit of the State, or upon the interest of the people and the success of our common cause, will, I trust, constitute an ample apology for my action in calling you together, in which I need not say I was unanimously sustained by the Council of State.

By a recent Act of Congress all non-interest bearing, Confederate Treasury notes were classified and a limitation put on the time of funding them as set forth in the accompanying report of the Public Treasurer.

By this action, intended to reduce the great volume of paper money in circulation by causing it to be funded, the notes of two issues referred to were rendered of less value than those of later issues, and though to that extent it was a repudiation of them, no action would have been necessary on the part of the Legislature had the matter ended there. But the Legislature of the State of Virginia, being then in session, immediately provided against these issues being received in payment of taxes with a view, as was said, to aid the operation of the Act of Congress by hastening the funding process.

And soon thereafter the Banks of the city of Richmond, actuated no doubt by the same patriotic but unfortunate motives, declining to receive them, it at once became a matter of serious concern with the Treasurer and myself whether some Legislative action would not be required in self defence. And if any were required it must be had soon, as the collection of taxes begins in July. The Ordinance of the Convention, Feb. Session, No. 35, makes it the duty of the Treasurer to receive these issues; but if he were invested with power to reject them it evidently would not become him to exercise it under circumstances so different from any contemplated by the framers of the Ordinance. To continue to receive them after this partial repudiation of Congress and after the Legislature and the Metropolitan Banks of Virginia had refused them, would of course have subjected that officer to the danger of filling the Treasury with notes greatly depreciated it might be, or perhaps entirely uncurrent. There was no telling how soon the other banks of the country might follow the example of those of Richmond, nor what action other States might take. And of course it being impossible to fund it all and inconvienent to fund any so long as it would pass, it might be rushed into this State and paid into our Treasury, such a result would be ruinous alike to her creditors her officers and her soldiers. This created a responsibility too great to be borne by the Treasurer without Legislative sanction, and the matter is therefore submitted to you.

After a careful survey of the situation I confidently recommend to you to provide for the continued reception of these notes as the safer and more honorable course. So far no State has followed the example of Virginia, and no banks outside of Richmond in the whole Confederacy have refused them. Our example may have a most happy influence upon the contemplated action of others. No more deadly blow could be stricken against our cause than the repudiation of our currency, and that the honest, old fashioned, debt-paying State of North Carolina should be among the first to dishonor the money paid her citizens for their substance, and her soldiers for their blood, is something I should regret living to see. If one issue of Confederate notes be good, then all are good, since the same honor is pledged for their ultimate redemption. It is exceedingly dangerous to take the first step toward dishonoring, in the slightest degree, our enormous volumes of paper currency.—The action of one forces the action of another; when, if all stood firm, the public credit might be saved.—A refusal to receive these notes from whatever cause, and however weighty the reason, would create among the non-commercial classes the most general alarm, and even distress, and the want of confidence would become universal. The danger can now be stopped; if we fail to check it, in my opinion it will be beyond remedy.

The suggestions of the Treasurer in regard to the manner of providing against any probable loss are well worthy of your consideration, and I have no doubt will have great weight in your deliberations.

Desiring to detain you but a few days at this busy and inconvenient season, I refrain from bringing before you various other matters which might well claim your attention at a regular session. I will therefore only call to your notice one more subject. The President of the Confederate States having called upon me for seven thousand militia, it becomes important to amend the existing militia laws in certain particulars both to facilitate their raising and equipment with all possible speed, and to enlarge the lists of exempts for the proper protection of the State. In regard to these amendments I will take pleasure in consulting with and assisting your Military Committee.

Permit me to thank you for your prompt assembling at my call and to congratulate you upon the improved condition of our affairs, State and National. Since your adjournment our gallant armies have again won great victories and driven back, with slaughter and confusion, the vast forces of the enemy. The danger of suffering for lack of food has happily passed away, and the goodness and mercy of God has visited us with a harvest almost unparalled, while the growing crops everywhere promise equal bounteousness.

Let us gather fresh courage from these Divine blessings, and struggle with renewed strength for the honor and independence of the country.

Z. B. VANCE.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

Treasury Department,
Raleigh, June 29th 1863.

To His Excellency Governor Vance:

Soon after the passage of the Act of Congress, providing for the funding and further issue of Treasury Notes, approved 23d March last, and the Act of the Legislature of Virginia, making only the Confederate States' non-interest bearing notes of the denomination of or over five dollars, dated and issued on and after 1st April 1863, receivable in payment of taxes and other public dues to the State," I addressed to your Excellency a communication suggesting the propriety of convening the Council of State and submitting to them the question whether the General Assembly ought not to be called to consider what Legislation on the part of this State, the aforesaid Acts had rendered necessary.

The Confederate Treasury Notes not bearing interest, issued prior to the passage of this Act, were made fundable at the pleasure of the holder, in the bonds of the Government, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. for the issues dated prior to December 1862, and 7 per cent. for the subsequent issues.

The Acts under which these issues were made, made no limitation as to the time within which these notes were to be presented by the holder for funding.

The Act of the 23d March last, in effect classified these notes and others which the Act authorized to be issued; and put a limitation on the time of funding them as follows:

1 The holders of the issues dated prior to December 1st, 1862, were allowed to fund them in 8 per cent. bonds, at any time prior to April 23d, 1863 in 7 per cent. bonds, at any time after 22d, April 1863; to and including Aug. 1st, 1863: and after August 1st, 1863, they were not to be fundable at all.

2 Notes dated after 1st December 1862, and before 6th April 1863, were to be fundable on or before 1st August 1863, in 7 per cent bonds; and afterwards in 4 per cent bonds.

3 The Act provided for a new issue of Treasury Notes, to be dated on and after 6th April 1863, the issues not to exceed fifty millions in any one month, which were to have the month of their issue printed in large characters, across the face of them, and were to be fundable for one year from the 1st day of the month printed across the face of them, in 6 per cent. bonds.

The necessary results of these issues and making them funable at the pleasure of the holder, without limitation of time, as bonds bearing a high rate of interest, and of which so much to give them currency, but the vast amount of issues had already greatly depreciated their value, so that supplies could only be bought with them at extravagant prices, and these prices were likely to be greatly augmented as the redundancy of currency increased, whereby the issues would soon become so great that it would be impossible that the Government could pay them; and consequently public confidence in them would be lost. The evil was the redundancy of the currency and the high rate of interest, and consequently, if any remedy could be devised, it must necessarily be sought in a dimintion of the currency and a reduction of the rate of interest.

The policy of Congress was to bring about this diminution:

1st. By inducing the holders to fund the currency promptly, by limiting the time within which the funding would be allowed at the rate of interest originally fixed, and by making the first class not fundable at all, and consequently uncurrent, if not funded by the 1st August, 1863, and the second class of less value, and consequently less current than the third class, thus operating on the holders to fund and diminish the currency, both by motives of interest and fear of loss.

2d. By absorbing a very large amount of the currency by a heavy money tax.

3d. By furnishing the army with much of its supplies by a tax in kind, and thus avoiding, in future, excessive issues of currency.

While your Excellency was considering the expediency of convening the Council of State, and the matter had become the subject of public discussion, many distinguished individuals maintained, on various grounds, that the occasion did not warrant the expense and inconvenience of convening the General Assembly, some insisting that the 2d section of the Ordinance (No. 35, February session of the Convention) conferred on the Public Treasurer the power of prohibiting the Sheriffs from receiving the Confederate currency, depreciated in value by the act of Congress, and passed subsequently to the Ordinance, and that he ought to exercise this power; others maintained that the act of Congress and of the Legislature of Virginia would not materially affect the currency of the old issues, and many urged that I could make an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old for the new issues.

I did not concur in any of these views, but with your approbation I addressed a letter to each of the Presidents of the Banks of this State, inviting them to meet me here on the 14th of May last to consider the question whether, after the 1st August next, they would receive as currency Confederate non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to April 6th, 1863. I also wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him whether he would make the exchange proposed—whether, in his opinion, the currency of the old issues would be injuriously affected by the aforesaid legislation, and what amount of the issues, dated prior to December 1st, 1862, were funded prior to April 23d, 1863. I also wrote to the Treasurers of the other States of the Confederacy, excepting Virginia, asking them whether the same difficulty existed in their States, and how they proposed to remedy it.

Most of the Bank Presidents met me on the day proposed. At that time I had not received the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury, which afterwards came to hand and which I hereto append.

After a full discussion of the subject the Bank Presidents decided unanimously that, at that time, it was inexpedient and premature for them to decide whether they would receive the old issues or not after the 1st August next.

There was this difference, as to the condition of the Public and County Treasurers and the banks. The banks could fund any of the old issues they might have on hand on the 1st of August while the State and County Revenues would not be paid in by the Sheriff till after the 1st of August; and besides, they have no authority to fund.

I have received no answers from any of the State Treasurers, excepting from the Treasurer of Georgia, whose answer accompanies this communication. From this answer it appears that the taxes in Georgia are collected in September, and that Gov. Brown, at that time, was disposed to take no action in the matter.

The banks of Richmond, some time after the act of the Legislature of that State, gave notice that they would not receive on deposit, after the 10th of June, Confederate non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to December, 1862, and of course, I suppose, they will not receive them in payment of debts due to them. The banks of Richmond have not gone so far as the Legislature of Virginia.—Those banks reject only the first class of issues, while the Legislature rejects for dues to the State, both the first and second class of issues. The other banks of the Confederacy, so far as I know still receive all the issues; but whether they will continue to do so, I have been unable to ascertain.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not answer my inquiry as to what amount of the issues, dated prior to December 1st 1862, had been funded prior to April 23, 1863.

I have been unable to obtain, from official sources, any knowledge as to the amount of the issues of the first, or of the second class, but from the best information I have been able to get, I think the issues of the first class, somewhat exceeds $250,000,000, of which about $50,000,000 were funded on and before 22d April, 1863, leaving, of this class, about $200,000,000 in circulation; and I suppose that about $200,000,000 of the second class has been issued; and of this, I presume, no great amount has been funded, If the State and the banks continue to receive the old issues as currency, it is not probable that a larger amount than $50,000,000 will be funded between the 22d April and 1st of August; and presuming that the Confederate money tax will retire $125,000,000, the largest estimate I have heard, the new issues to the 1st August, will probably exceed the amount retired.

The object of the act of Congress, of the Legislature of Virginia and of the banks of Richmond, was to sustain and improve the Confederate currency, and such, I have no doubt, is the wish of every bank in the Confederacy, all of which, so far as I have heard, have, hitherto, unselfishly and patriotically sustained the Government. The difficulty is as to the most effectual way to do it. I regard so much of the plan as leaves afloat, after the 1st of August, several issues of currency of unequal value, as very badly adapted to effect the end desired.

When the holders of notes which have been paid to them by the State and Confederate officers and by the banks, as money, find one class of it rendered uncurrent by an act of the authority which issued it; when they find the compact, under which they received it, to wit: The privilege to demand in exchange for it the bonds of the Government bearing a stipulated rate of interest, changed by the Government without their assent, in my opinion, it will greatly damage the whole currency, instead of improving it. Distrust will arise, which will more than overbalance any benefit which will spring from a diminution of the currency, produced by legislation which forces the holder to fund, under the penalty of having his money rendered uncurrent.

In view of all these difficulties I am greatly at a loss to recommend what is best to be done.

I do not doubt that an act such as that of Virginia, and which, I think, conforms to the policy of Congress, would cause a vast amount to be funded, but it seems to me to savor of bad faith, and in my opinion would be oppressive to the tax payer and do more hurt than good.

While the Act of Congress remains in force and the Metropolitan State and City continue their policy, I have no idea that any action of the Legislature and Banks of this State, can make the issues dated prior to December 1862 generally current; and if received into the county and State Treasuries, will be the source of infinite difficulties, if not entirely unavailable. If the Public Treasurer be required to receive the old issues, I know no equitable rule by which he can disburse them.

No better plan has occurred to me, than to suspend the collection of the county and State taxes to some definite time after the meeting of the next Congress, and the collection of the Confederate tax; and in the meain time to forbid all the revenue officers of the State and counties to receive the old issues; and to address a remonstrance to Congress asking for a repeal or modification of the law or a provision to exchange the new issues for the old, or such other provision as may protect our State and county Treasuries from loss. Time will thus be obtained to see whether the absorption by funding and the collection of the Confederate tax will not so reduce the currency as to make the legislation on the subject, unimportant.

If the General Assembly shall not approve this suggestion, which I make with great diffidence; and shall decide to receive one or both classes of the old issues in payment of the public dues, I hope they will prescribe some rule by which the Treasurer shall be governed in disbursing the different classes of Confederate money. Is each claimant to be entitled to demand any class of Confederate currency in the Treasury, which he may prefer; or is he to pay out the poorest, or the best, first?

If the General Assembly conclude to receive the issues of the second class, and to reject the first or to postpone the collection of the taxes what is the Treasurer to do with the issues of the first class now on hand and which he must hereafter receive from Sheriffs and others, who now hold such money for the State.

I further recommend whatever the General Assembly may do in the premises, that the Sheriffs be required on or before the 1st day of August, to pay into the Treasury the amount they may have collected; and that the Treasurer may be authorised to fund all the old issues in the Treasury on the 1st day of August, with power to sell or use said bonds afterwards, as the exigencies of the Treasury may require:

In January last, I made a contract with J. T. Patterson & Co., of Columbia, S. C. for supplying blank bonds and Treasury notes, authorized by law to be issued. Owing to difficulties which they allege, they could not overcome, the blanks, until lately, have been tardily supplied, but are now coming forward rapidly. Most of them have been received.

In the early part of the year I was compelled to sell State bonds and issue our Treasury notes to meet the demands on the Treasury. I sold bonds to individuals to the amount of $110,500, at an average premium exceeding 5 per cent., and to the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, at par, to the amount of $971,500. On the 19th February last I received from the Confederate government $1,389,495 28, due the State for our advances in clothing our troops for the 1st and 2d quarter of 1862, and at other times since I have received from the Confederate government, for like advances for the 4th quarter of 1862, and the 1st quarter of 1863, $1,631,777 25. From these and other sources of less magnitude I have been able to meet promptly all demands on the Treasury, and I now have in the Treasury $913,570 in Confederate currency, and if the Confederate government shall re-pay promptly the advances of the State for the clothing of our troops, which I have no reason to doubt, I do not foresee any demands on the Treasury likely to require, within a few months, a further sale of State bonds, or the issue of any of our Treasury notes, except fractional parts of a dollar for change, and excepting the amount due to counties within the lines of the enemy under the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army.

The Treasury was not in condition to pay the whole of this appropriation at once, without an unnecessary increase of the State debt, and I determined to pay it in four equal instalments—one on demand, and one on the 1st May, August and November, believing it would in this way accomplish the object as well as if all paid at once.

Since the Treasury, by collections from the Confederate government and other sources, has been supplied with Confederate money sufficient to meet all demands on it, I have refused to pay out our Treasury notes, excepting fractional parts of a dollar, and to counties within the lines of the enemy, because the issue of our notes would have been equivalent to borrowing money when the Treasury was amply supplied. Many of the County commissioners have urgently pressed me to pay in our notes the quota due them for the support of the wives and families of soldiers in the army, but as the act specially provides that the counties within the lines of the enemy shall be paid in our notes, I have construed it that the others were to be paid as other claims.

The Commissioner for the county of Jones has presented to me an order, passed by the County Court of that county, which accompanies this communication. This order directs "that the funds received from the State Treasurer, at Raleigh, by Thomas J. Whitaker, Commissioner and Treasurer for the county of Jones for the relief of indigent soldiers families in said county, be returned by said Commissioner to the Treasurer of the State, and request that the funds due said county of Jones be paid in the Treasury notes or current funds of the State as provided by the terms of the said act of the General Assembly. The funds, now in the hands of the Commissioner, received from the Treasury of the dates prior to April, 1863, being uncurrent and not to be received in the payment of taxes, as per circular from the Treasurer of the State."

The first installment to the County of Jones, was paid 30th of March, and the second the 15th of May. These payments were made in Confederate currency, of what issues, I do not know, because I then understood as I do now, that that county was not within the lines of the enemy. I declined to comply with either of the requests made in this order, but promised to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly.

The circular referred to was issued at the suggestion of the Council of State, and was not intended and by no fair interpretation, as I believe, can be construed as claiming any power to forbid the sheriffs to receive the old issues. It was intended only as a recommendation to the sheriffs to abstain from receiving the old issues, as far as they could legally do so, until the pleasure of the General Assembly should be known.

I have made this general statement as to condition and management of the Treasury to enable the General Assembly to see that the ways and means provided for the supply of the Treasury are ample, and to enable them to apply the proper corrective, if they shall disapprove my course in any of the matters referred to.

If the General Assembly shall approve my suggestion as to postponing the collection of taxes, I think I shall be able to meet the demands on the Treasury for several months without making any increase of the State debt, by the sale of State bonds, or the issue of our Treasery Notes to any considerable amount.

Very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH, Pub. Treas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, May 18th, 1863.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N C:

DEAR SIR:—You have doubtless ere this received the reply which I gave your Representative in Congress, Mr. Thos. S. Ashe, to the same enquiry which is made in your letter of the 9th inst. I stated that your interpretation of the Law as to my authority to exchange Treasury Notes was quite correct. I have no power to exchange the notes now to be issued for those issued prior to the 2d December, 1862; or for any others.

In your letter of the 9th inst., you request also my opinion whether the old issue of Treasury Notes will become uncurrent after 1st August.

Under the existing Laws there are now three classes of current Treasury Notes.

1. Those issued prior to 1st Dec., 1862.

2. Those issued between 1st Dec., 1862, and 6th April, 1863.

3. Those issued since 6th April, 1863.

All the classes are receivable without discrimination at the Treasury for Confederate dues; and for the payment of each the faith and revenues of the Confederacy are solemnly pledged. There is therefore no difference as to the ultimate payment of each class. The difference between them is in a collateral advantage.

The first class is fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until 1st August, after which they are no longer fundable at all.

The second class are also fundable in 7 per cent bonds until 1st August after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The third class are fundable for one year from their issue, in 6 per cent. bonds; after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The currency of neither class is affected by the Legislation of Congress further than by making a difference in their relative value. The third class will be the most valuable after the 1st August; but the difference of two per cent. in favor of the bonds in which they can be invested will not be sufficient to throw the second class out of circulation—more especially as the third class will not be sufficiently abundant to supply the demands of the community.

It seems to me therefore that you may dismiss all concern except as to the first class. The loss to this class, of the advantage of funding, abates somewhat from their value, and may lead the banks to decline receiving them on deposit, as notes of less value than the general currency. But notwithstanding this their actual circulation in some form will continue for several reasons: first, because they are available to pay the heavy taxes due by every person to the Confederate Government; secondly, because the notes themselves have the same security for their payment as any other debt of the Confecerate Government, the difference between them and other notes being only relative; and thirdly, because of this difference, every holder will be disposed to part with and put in circulation that which he deems less valuable.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, May 28th, 1863.

Hon. Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—On receipt of yours of the 14th inst., I took the earliest occasion to submit to the consideration of the Governor, whose province it is, by our Code, to decide such questions as you have done me the favor to propose.

Governor Brown feels that, in a time like this, while the cardinal principles and integrity of the Constitution and Government are to be guarded with sleepless vigilance and obstinate will, questions merely pecuniary, having a tendency to damage the credit or depreciate the currency of the Confederate States, should not be entertained.

The collection of our revenue begins about the first of September, and unless some greater revulsion and depreciation than we now apprehend shall appear and the issue you speak of be utterly worthless, (to which event the Governor is determined no act of Georgia shall contribute,) our collectors will not be prohibited receiving at par any issue of the Confederacy intended for currency.

Our people are receiving in good faith for their produce and in payment of debts all Confederate notes with but little apprehension of loss, and, I earnestly believe, without other expectation than to share the fortunes, good or ill, of the Confederate States, at least until it shall come to pass (which God forbid) that the same aggressions on our Constitutional rights shall be attempted by the new, which we are so earnestly resisting in the old government.

With much respect, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. JONES,
Treasurer of Georgia.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Jones County.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER
Sessions, June Term 1863.

Ordered by the Court, That the funds received from the State Treasurer at Raleigh, by Thos. J. Whitaker, Commissioner and Treasurer for the County of Jones, for the relief of indigent soldier's families in said County, be returned by said Commissioner, to the Treasurer of the State, and, request that the funds due said County of Jones, be paid in the Treasury notes or current funds of the State as prescribed by the terms of said act of the General Assembly. The funds now in the hands of the Commissioner received from the Treasury, of dates prior to April 1863, being uncurrent and not to be received in the payment of taxes, &c., as per circular from the Treasurer of the State.

Witness, Benj. Askew, Clerk of our said Court at office in Trenton the 4th Monday of June, A. D., 1863.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Trenton, this the 22d day of June, A. D., 1863.

BENJ. ASKEW, Clerk C. C.

From the Carolinian.]

CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"To borrow money for the purposes of (illegible) ment, and to tax the lender because he has lent, sent contradictions which cannot be reconciled. *Judge Magrath.*

We quote from that opinion a few paragraphs:

"In the case of Weston vs. the City Council of Charleston, Chief Justice Marshall said the tax on Government stock is a tax on the contract, a tax on the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution. Is this so? And if it is, is it applicable to a case where the Government of the Confederate States imposes a tax on the Government stock of a State? That the return which the lender receives, coupled with the solvency of the borrower, are considerations which prevail in all cases of loans, is of course familiar to all. That whatever affects or tends to affect, the solvency of the lender, or delays the return of the interest, diminishes the inducement to the loan, is equally clear. That a reduction of the interest which the borrower was to have paid, or which thus diminishes the amount the lender will have received in return for his loan, does affect the contract, is as clear as either of the other propositions.

"But when a sovereign State is the borrower, the imposition of a tax upon the lender, assessed upon the sum lent, is the compulsory exaction by the borrower of more than the lender undertook to lend, because it is the compulsory contribution from the lender of a part of that which the borrower undertook to pay. Such an act between individuals would not be sanctioned by any law. And if the law refuses sanction to such an attempt in a contract between individuals, of course, it could not find support in the principle which governs the relation between the sovereign and an individual. For the sovereign is only clothed with the public authority, but with everything that constitutes the moral responsibility of the nation. In a celebrated paper, it is said, 'it will not be easy to find an instance where a prince has thought fit to make reprisals upon a debt due by himself to private men. There is a confidence that this will not be done. A private man lends his money to a prince upon the faith of an engagement of honor, because a prince cannot be compelled, by other men in an adverse way, by a Court of Justice. And the principle has been recognized in all of force by the Government of the Confederate States when in its retaliatory legislation upon the property of citizens of the United States, it expressly excepts the debts of the Confederate Government and of the States which acknowledge its authority.

"The insecurity which would attach the loan of Government, if it had the power to depreciate the value of its own security by an assessment of a higher rate of taxation, would involve that power of control over the rights of others which has not only not been recognized, but must be denied by every rule of public justice; and is morover expressly disaffirmed by the authority of a constitutional provision. If the State cannot then tax the debt of the Government because it affects the power of that Government to borrow; and if it affects the power of that Government because it affects the contract of that Government and in affecting the contract, affects the public faith, and, therefore, the public credit of the Government, and if it does not matter in howsoever slight degree that affect is produced, but that in whatever degree it is produced, it is regarded as equally wanting in the sanctions of public justice and constitutional law; it is obviously the tax; the thing which is the effect which is produced; which constitutes the essence of the wrong. The assessment of the tax, the interference with the power of the Government because it affects the reliance of the creditor in the good faith of the Government to which he made the loan. That good faith fulfills to him a perfect guaranty, when the will of the Government is exhibited in maintaining its engagement; and its ability manifested in protecting the pledge of its faith. As for the creditor is concerned, the actual security of the guaranty is as much affected oy the unwillingness or inability of the Government, which is the borrower to preserve its faith; as by the power of any other Government which enables it to disregard that faith in the execution of its own orders. If that faith can be violated, to the creditor it matters not by whom the act is done. It is his security; one which involves in the highest degree the character of the nation by which it is given. Interference with it by a different and distinct Government, except for the purpose of enforcing its observance; has no precedent; while the qualification of it by the nation or State which gives it, is by the public law of the world without justification. It has been well said, '*Fides observanda est*,' a maxim older than the law. Upon its observance depend all reverence for Government, all respect for authority, all confidence in mankind, all law, and the whole system of morals."

An important question has arisen—can the Government tax its own bonds? The Congress of the Confederate States gave the authority to the President "to borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States." What is that credit? It is a presumption that the Confederate Union of separate sovereignties, having State credit, will discharge, as a common interest, the obligations it assumes *from* delegated authority, as they do in their several communities. The Government has called for loans, and purchases money from the people, giving their bonds, with a condition to pay eight per cent. for the use of this money. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a tax to be levied on that interest, which reduces it below what was promised. Can the Government collect suck a tax on its own debt?

In April, 1862, on an application from R. Peasley to restrain J. D. Pope, Confederate Tax Collector, from collecting a tax on certain State stocks, Judge Magrath gave an elaborate opinion against the power of the Confederate Government to tax State stocks. He has incidentally given an opinion that no Government can lay a tax on its own debt.

It appears to us very clear that the Government, which has made a contract to pay eight per cent. to guardians and executors, who have made investments on the faith of the Government, in such bonds, have no constitutional authority to invalidate its contracts by reducing the rate of interest by taxation. The war tax bill of 1861 expressly exempted Confederate bonds from taxation. In the last Act, there is no such exemption mentioned.

As no State can constitutionally tax its debt, the agent of the States, the Confederate Government, is also without such authority. If it have the power to tax the interest of its debts, it has only to tax it eight per cent., and thus pratically repudiate it.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.	
Board per day,	$6.00
" " week,	35,00
" " month,	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.